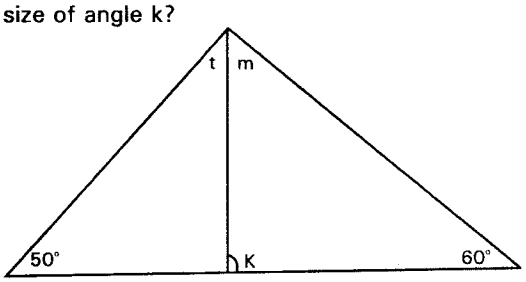
MATHEMATICS

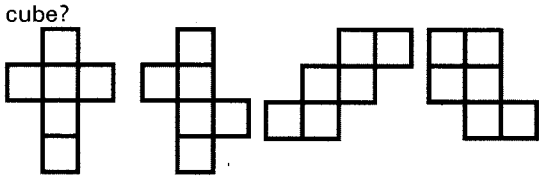
MODEL PAPER 3

1. Which one of the following is 41314173 in words?
   A. Forty one million three hundred and fifty one thousand one hundred and seventy three.
   B. Forty one million three hundred and forty thousand one hundred and seventy three.
   C. Forty one million three hundred and fourteen thousand one hundred and seventy three.
   D. Forty one million three hundred and fourteen thousand and seventy three.
2. What is the place value of the digit 5 in the number 3567819?
   A. Hundred thousand
   B. Millions
   C. Five hundred thousand
   D. Ten thousand
3. What is the number 31.41387 rounded off to the nearest thousandth?
   A. 3.4 B. 31.41 C. 31.414 D. 31.413
4. What is the smallest number that can be divided by 15, 25 and 35 without a remainder?
   A. 5 B. 75 C. 105 D. 525
5. A vendor sold 20 litres of milk at sh. 38 per litre, making a loss of 5%. How much had he paid for the milk?
   A. Sh. 760 B. Sh. 40 C. Sh. 800 D. Sh. 722
6. What is the value of $12 \div 0.24 + 3.2 \times 0.6$?
   A. 31.92 B. 51.92 C. 33.2 D. 38
7. The marked price of a pair of shoes was sh. 1500. Njoroge bought three such pairs after being given a 15% discount. How much did he pay for the three pairs of shoes?
   A. sh. 1275 B. sh. 1125
   C. sh. 3375 D. sh. 3825
8. Kimethu bought the following items from a kiosk:
   5kg of sugar @ sh. 82
   3¼ kg of meat @ sh. 200
   5 loaves of bread @ sh. 38
   What balance did he receive if he paid for the items using two sh. 1000 notes?
   A. sh. 1250 B. sh. 750
   C. sh. 850 D. sh. 1350
9. In the figure below, angle t = angle m. What is the size of angle k?



   A. 85° B. 60° C. 95° D. 70°
10. The weights in kilograms of 8 out of nine pupils are: 42, 38, 40, 45, 44, 43, 35 and 48. If the mean weight of the nine pupils was $41\frac{2}{3}$ kg, what was the median weight of the pupils?
    A. 41 B. 40 C. 42 D. 42½
11. Which one of the following statements is true about all quadrilaterals?
    A. Angles are right angles
    B. Opposite sides are equal.
    C. Opposite sides are parallel
    D. Sum of interior angles is 360°.
12. A container of volume $5000cm^3$ is full of mineral water. The water is then poured into 2dl glasses. How many such glasses are filled?
    A. 25 B. 250 C. 2500 D. 25000
13. A road is represented by a length of 5.4cm on a map. What is the actual length of the road in kilometres if the scale used is 1:80,000?
    A. 432 B. 43.2 C. 4.32 D. 0.432
14. Construct triangle ABC such that AB = 7cm, BC = 6cm and AC = 8cm. Drop a perpendicular from point B to meet line AC at D. What is the length of DC?
    A. 4.8cm B. 5cm C. 3.2cm D. 4cm
15. What is the value of $\frac{x}{3}+\frac{2+x}{2}=4$
    A. 18 B. 6 C. 2 D. $33/5$

16. Which one of the following cannot be folded into a cube?



17. The table below represents the sale of books by a trader in five days. The sale for Wednesday is not shown.

Days	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri
No. of books	16	21		38	52

One book was sold for sh. 120. The trader got a total of sh. 20,040 for the sale of books during the five days. How many more books did the trader sell on Wednesday than on Monday?
A. 40 B. 24 C. 4800 D. 2880

18. Mr. Mbugua shared a third of his money to his three daughters in the ratio 5:4:3. If the largest share was sh. 2500, how much did he have?
A. sh. 6,000 B. sh. 3,500
C. sh. 18,000 D. sh. 12,000

19. 16 men can repair a fence in 14 days. If 9 men are sacked, how much longer will the remaining men take to complete the work?
A. 32 B. 16 C. 18 D. 8

20. Which one among the following measurements can form a right angled triangle?
A. 9m, 12m, 20m B. 1.5m, 3.6m, 3.9m
C. 7m, 24m, 35m D. 4m, 6m, 7.5m

21. The table below shows postal rates for sending a money order.

VALUE OF ORDER (Kshs.)	COMMISSION
Not exceeding 500	sh. 60
501 – 1000	sh. 165
1001 – 3000	sh. 252
3001 – 5000	sh. 305
5001 – 10000	sh. 430
10001 – 20000	sh. 640
20001 – 30000	sh. 895

School fees for two children in the same school was sh. 18,500 and sh. 9,500. The father bought one money order to pay the total amount of fees. How much more would he have spent had he bought two separate money orders for the fees?
A. sh. 1070 B. sh. 895 C. sh. 175 D. sh. 430

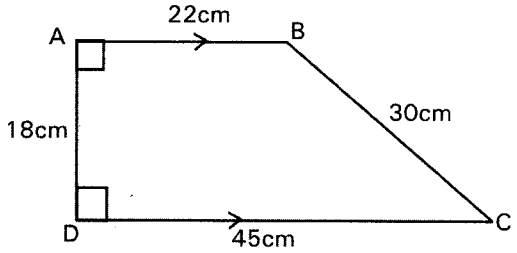
22. What is the next number in the pattern: 3, 8, 15, 26, 39, _____?
A. 45 B. 46 C. 54 D. 56

23. The table below shows Nyahururu-Nairobi bus fares for adults.

Station	Nairobi	Naivasha	Gilgil	OlKalou	Nyahururu
Nairobi	-	200	250	300	350
Naivasha	200	-	100	250	300
Gilgil	250	100	-	100	200
Ol Kalou	300	250	100	-	70
Nyahururu	350	300	200	70	-

The fare for children is half of adults. Kimingi and his three children travelled from Nairobi to Nyahururu. On their return journey they first paid the fare to Gilgil to visit an aunt. They later paid the fare to Nairobi. How much more money did they spend on their return journey?
A. sh. 250 B. sh. 875
C. sh. 150 D. sh. 1125

24. The figure below is a trapezium. Line AB = 22cm, BC = 30cm, CD = 45cm and AD = 18cm. Line AB is parallel to CD and angle BAD = angle ADC = 90°.



What is the area of the figure?
A. 1206cm² B. 603cm²
C. 810cm² D. 1005cm²

25. A rectangular container 82cm long and 63cm wide was full of water. After removing 51.66 litres of the water, the level of water became 30cm high. What was the height of the container?
A. 10cm B. 40cm C. 20cm D. 50cm

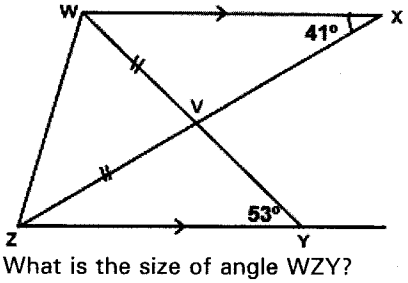
26. Ole Matope has C cows. Nkaissery has 20 more cows than Ole Matope. Sendeyo has 15 cows less than the total number that Ole Matope and Nkaissery have. How many cows do they have altogether?
A. 4c + 5 B. 2c + 5
C. 4c + 25 D. 4c + 55

27. Gideon spent sh. 12,000 on school fees in first term. In second term he spent 15% less than in the first term. How much money did he spend on school fees in second term?
A. sh. 1,800 B. sh. 13,800
C. sh. 10,200 D. sh. 11,200

28. Orina shared fruits among his three friends Koki, Kabui and Ngahu. Koki got $\frac{1}{4}$ of the fruits while Kabui got $\frac{2}{5}$ of the fruits. Ngahu got $\frac{2}{7}$ of what remained. Orina was left with 70 fruits. How many fruits had Orina before it was shared?
A. 245 B. 350 C. 420 D. 280

29. A motorist travelling at an average speed of 80km/h took 2¼ hours to travel from town P to town Q. She took 1 hour 48 minutes to travel back to town P. What was the average speed for the whole journey?
A. 90km/h B. $88\frac{8}{9}$ km/h
C. $44\frac{4}{9}$ km/h D. 80km/h

30. In the figure below, line WX is parallel to line YZ and WV = VZ. Angle WXZ = 41° and angle WYZ = 53°.



What is the size of angle WZY?
A. 96° B. 94° C. 84° D. 43°

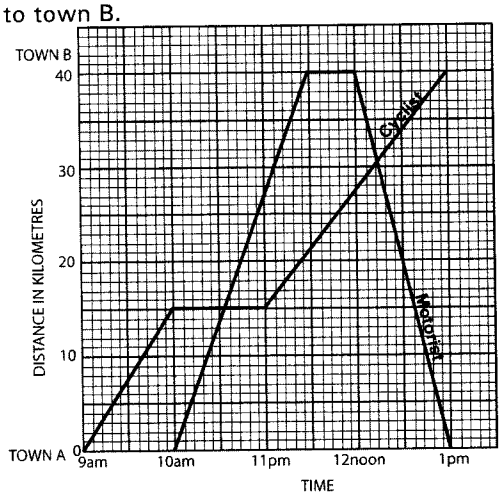
31. The charges for sending a telegram were as follows:
The first 10 words or less sh. 18
Any additional words sh. 1.60 each
Abbreviation and punctuation marks are counted as words.
A tax of 15% is charged on the amount.

The total amount to be paid is then rounded off to the nearest five cent. What was the cost of sending the following telegram?

ANN WAIRIMU P.O. BOX 443 OL KALOU VISITNG THOMSON FALLS AFTER CLOSING SCHOOL SHEILA

A. sh. 31.74 B. sh. 31.75
C. sh. 31.70 D. sh. 32.00

32. Below is a travel graph showing the journey of a motorist travelling from town A to town B and back, and that of a cyclist travelling from town A to town B.



How far from town B was the cyclist when the motorist started his journey back to town A?

A. 15km B. 11½km
C. 27½km D. 12½km

33. What is the value of $\frac{2}{5}(8y^2 - 3m) + mx - 12$ when $x = 8$, $y = \frac{1}{4}x + 1$ and $m = \frac{2}{3}y + 2$?

A. $34\frac{2}{5}$ B. 44 C. 54 D. 48

34. A machine packs 700-three hundred millilitre packets of milk while another packs 900-two hundred and fifty millilitre packets each day. How many litres of milk altogether do the two machines pack in 4 days?

A. 435L B. 17400L C. 1740L D. 174L

35. By what must 0.005 be multiplied to make 4?

A. 0.8 B. 8 C. 80 D. 800

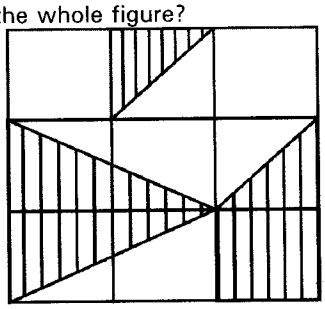
36. There are 12 rungs of a ladder and are 28cm apart. How far is the first rung from the twelfth?

A. 336cm B. 364cm C. 308cm D. 392cm

37. A sales girl is paid a salary of sh. 2700 per month plus a commission of $3\frac{1}{3}$% on the sale of goods above sh. 25,000. In one month she was paid a total of sh. 4,100. How much was the sale of the goods?

A. sh. 148,000 B. sh. 67,000
C. sh. 42,000 D. sh. 123,000

38. In the figure below, it's divided into nine equal squares. Express the shaded part as a fraction of the whole figure?

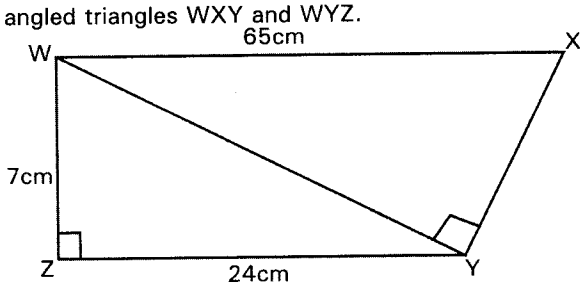


A. $\frac{4}{9}$ B. $\frac{5}{9}$ C. $\frac{8}{9}$ D. $\frac{1}{2}$

39. The surface area of all the sides of a wooden cube is $384cm^2$. Calculate its volume?

A. $384cm^2$ B. $8cm^2$
C. $128cm^3$ D. $512cm^2$

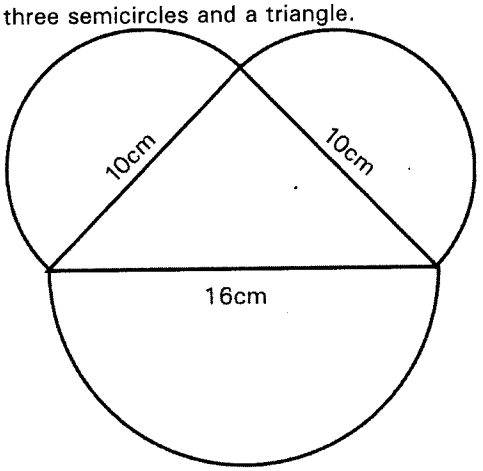
40. The figure shown below is formed by two right angled triangles WXY and WYZ.



What is the area of the triangle WXY?

A. $834cm^2$ B. $84cm^2$
C. $750cm^2$ D. $1950cm^2$

41. The figure below represents a design made up of three semicircles and a triangle.



What is the area of the design? (Take $\pi = 3.4$)

A. $78.5cm^2$ B. $100.48cm^2$
C. $178.98cm^2$ D. $226.78cm^2$

42. Kipyegon borrowed sh. 18,000 for a period of two years. He was charged compound interest at the rate of 15% per year. How much interest did he pay altogether?

A. sh. 23,400 B. sh. 5,400
C. sh. 5,805 D. sh. 23,805

43. A girl is now 6 years old and her mother is 28 years. In how many years' time will the girl be just half as old as her mother?

A. 8 yrs B. 16 yrs
C. 22 yrs D. 24 yrs

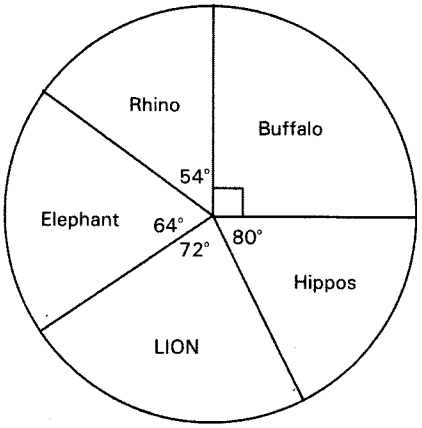
44. The cash price of a car is 2.4 million. Nasri bought it on hire purchase terms. The total amount he paid was 25% more than the cash price. He paid a deposit of sh. 600,000 and the remainder in 24 equal monthly instalments. How much was each instalment?

A. sh. 100,000 B. sh. 125,000
C. sh. 25,000 D. sh. 31,250

45. Mwandzala and Mugo had packets of rice to be packed into cartons. Each carton holds 30 packets. Mwandzala packed 44 cartons and remained with 18 packets while Mugo packed 48 cartons and remained with 12 packets. How many more packets of rice had Mugo than Mwandzala?

A. 120 B. 126 C. 108 D. 114

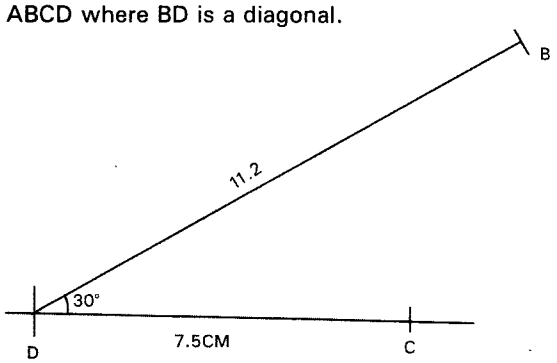
46. The number of animals in a game park is represented by the pie chart below.



If there are 768 elephants, how many more buffalos than lions were there?

A. 1080 B. 216 C. 864 D. 48

47. Complete the construction of a parallelogram ABCD where BD is a diagonal.



What is the length of the diagonal AC?

A. 9.2cm B. 6cm C. 8.4cm D. 7.8cm

48. Which is the correct order of writing the fractions $\frac{5}{7}, \frac{16}{19}, \frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{8}{11}$ from the largest to the smallest?

A. $\frac{16}{19}, \frac{8}{11}, \frac{5}{7}, \frac{2}{3}$ B. $\frac{2}{3}, \frac{5}{7}, \frac{8}{11}, \frac{16}{19}$

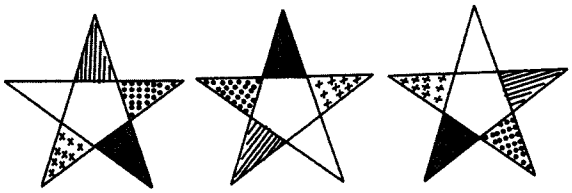
C. $\frac{16}{19}, \frac{5}{7}, \frac{8}{11}, \frac{2}{3}$ D. $\frac{2}{3}, \frac{5}{7}, \frac{16}{19}, \frac{8}{11}$

49. Simplify the inequality $\frac{2}{3}x + 4 > \frac{4}{5}x + 1$.

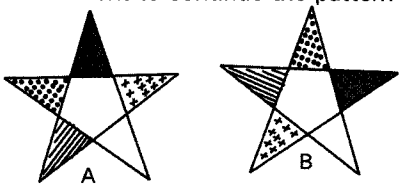
A. $x > 22\frac{1}{2}$ B. $x > 37\frac{1}{2}$

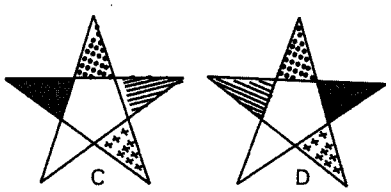
C. $x < 22\frac{1}{2}$ D. $x < 37\frac{1}{2}$

50.



Which one of the following shapes should be drawn next to continue the pattern above?





ENGLISH MODEL PAPER 3

MODEL PAPER 3

Read the following passage. It contains blank spaces numbered 1-15. For each blank space, choose the best alternative from the choices given.

__1__ wildlife__2__always been a great __3__ to citizens and tourists __4__. Unfortunately, it is in __5__ of __6__ destroyed by poachers who kill the animals __7__ their skins, tusks and horns.

In an attempt to stop this from happening, the __8__has __9__ its effort to get rid of poachers. __10__ the anti-poaching unit __11__anyone with tusks, skins or horns, he is arrested and fined __12__. Stamping out poaching will be a __13__ battle but it can be __14__ with hard work and determination. We can all assist the nation by __15__ poachers to the game department.

	A	B	C	D
1.	Kenyas'	Kenya's	Kenyas	Kenyas's
2.	have	have been	has being	has
3.	attraction	atraction	entertainment	loathing
4.	a like	likened	likely	alike
5.	trouble	fear	danger	harm
6.	being	been	beeing	having
7.	and	for	with	on
8.	govement	goverment	government	govarnment
9.	joined	increased	raised	ended
10.	While	Which	Why	When
11.	finds	find	find's	get
12.	totally	dangerously	heavily	seriously

13.	problem	difficult	useless	lost
14.	succeeded	beaten	defeated	won
15.	reporting	catching	informing	telling

For questions 16-18, choose the correct question tag that completes the given statements.

16. You don't have to complain always, _____
    A. don't you? B. have you?
    C. haven't you? D. do you?

17. Let's all prepare thoroughly for the examination, _____?
    A. won't we B. shall we
    C. shan't we D. will we

18. The students seldom disobey their teachers, _____?
    A. do they B. don't they
    C. will they D. won't they

For questions 19-21 choose the alternative word which correctly completes the given statement.

19. Either the boy or I_____responsible for the mess.
    A. are B. is C. am D. have

20. The man as well as the woman_____ come late.
    A. has B. have C. are D. were

21. All the pupils but Antony _____very early in the morning.
    A. wakes up B. wake up
    C. sleeps up D. sleeps

For questions 22-23, choose the pronouns that correctly complete the given statement.

22. Though am older, he is taller than _____.
    A. me B. us C. them D. I

23. To _____did you give that book?
    A. who B. which C. whom D. whose

For questions 24-25, choose the word that correctly replaces the underlined word(s).

24. It was urgently important for me to inform my father what had happened.
    A. vital B. trivial
    C. unimportant D. imperative

25. The teacher asked us to collect amorphous objects.
    A. shapeless B. useless
    C. circular D. crystalline

Read the following passage then answer questions 26 - 38.

Kipusa, who from her mid-twenties had been the village beauty and pride, has now been reduced by time and the shortcomings of life to a mere curved small creature. In celebrations, she was the leader and soloist. In dancing, men struggled to have a chance with her, if not, to admire how her whole body shook in resonance to the music. In negotiations, she made everybody to think her way. Her animals did well. Her gardens, she prepared well and punctually, never disappointed her seasonally. She lived harmoniously with almost everybody in the community.

Actually, Kipusa was the yardstick with whom men compared their wives. Whenever there could be dissatisfaction between husbands and their wives, the former would ask the latter, "Why aren't you like Kipusa?" These frequent references by the people made the name 'Kipusa', which in reality was but a praise name, to be known far and wide even more than the woman herself. Apart from her few age mates still living, nobody knows the real name she was called by her parents.

For Kipusa, all those exemplary virtues happened automatically and unconsciously. Never did she add salt to whatever she said and did, yet she was sure of one thing – never to do less than her best at all times. Kipusa attributed all these, save her melodious voice which was God-given, to the training she got from her parents, who ensured that she did exactly as instructed. Being the only living child of her parents, Kipusa was given all the care, the attention and love good parents would give to their child and Kipusa reciprocated. During the twenty years, Kipusa lived together with her parents, the trio loved one another so much that nobody ever thought a time would come when Kipusa would pull out, get married and start another family elsewhere. Indeed, Kipusa finally got married and had a family four times as large as that of her parents.

Kipusa, now in her late nineties, still has many clear memories of the past, crystal-clear voice, a very strong set of white teeth and unfailing eye sight. Those who sought her advice concerning their taboos, customs and traditions left her house quite satisfied. People of all walks of life flocked around Kipusa for one reason or another whenever there was need. The people who enjoyed her company most were the youths who could even forgo meals just to listen to her entertaining and educative stories. In appreciation, people, on their own accord, brought Kipusa a lot of things, most of which she gave out again very generously since she was quite well-off. Besides advising and entertaining people, Kipusa derived a lot of pleasure and refreshed her memories with her talks as well. If it were not for her bent posture and wrinkled skin, Kipusa has nothing to regret about because God has blessed her with a good family, a long life full of experiences and abundant possessions – all of which are not easy to come by these days.

26. According to the passage, the posture and the skin texture of Kipusa had changed due to _____.
    A. the activities she involved herself in when she was still young
    B. ill health and problems
    C. old age and problems
    D. over working herself in the gardens

27. The underlined phrase "never did she add salt" as used in the passage means;
    A. Kipusa didn't eat much salt.
    B. Kipusa used to put enough salt such that she could not add any in the food.
    C. only young people add salt to their food.
    D. Kipusa didn't exaggerate anything she participated in.

28. Which of these descriptions is UNTRUE about Kipusa?

A. Her character and behaviour made husbands chase their wives.
B. She was persuasive, entertaining and convincing.
C. She participated actively in almost everything.
D. She excelled in most of the things she participated in.

29. Presently, the age of Kipusa is _____.
A. twenty years
B. more than ninety years
C. about twenty five years
D. not mentioned in the passage.

30. From the passage, we learn that Kipusa's mother brought forth _____.
A. Kipusa only.
B. Other children besides Kipusa
C. many daughters, some of whom had got married.
D. three sons.

31. The phrase "the trio loved one another" means
A. Kipusa, her parents and the community members loved each other.
B. Kipusa and her audience loved one another.
C. The writer, Kipusa and her parents admired each other.
D. Kipusa and her parents loved each other.

32. Most of the gifts brought to Kipusa she _____.
A. kept safely
B. distributed freely to other people
C. sold to other people.
D. personalised so that she could be well off

33. During Kipusa's frequent interactions with people _____.
A. only her audience gained and enjoyed
B. both Kipusa and her audience gained and enjoyed.
C. people got whatever they wanted after giving out various gifts.
D. confirmed that she was quite knowledgeable.

34. At her advanced age, Kipusa _____.
A. was still a very useful member of the community.
B. depended on others for her livelihood.
C. depended on the things people gave her for existence.
D. did almost nothing apart from telling stories.

35. We are told that those who visited Kipusa left her house satisfied. This means that _____.
A. Kipusa gave them enough food to eat.
B. They got exactly whatever they wanted from Kipusa.
C. Kipusa entertained them with her music.
D. They admired everything Kipusa did and said.

36. From the passage, we learn that Kipusa got married when she was at the age of _____.
A. being admired by all the men as she danced.
B. twenty years
C. very old and knew much about their customs and traditions.
D. expecting not to marry but to help her ageing parents instead.

37. In the family where Kipusa was born, no other child has been referred to as belonging to the same family. This is because _____.
A. the other children were already grown ups and were either married or employed elsewhere.
B. the other children were living elsewhere with their relatives.
C. the other children had died.
D. Kipusa's parents were practicing family planning.

38. The phrase "save her melodious voice" has been underlined. This can BEST be replaced by _____.
A. Kipusa was saved because she sang melodiously.
B. her melodious voice was acceptable and entertaining.
C. except her melodious voice.
D. melodious voice produced sweet songs.

Read the passage below then answer questions 39 - 50.

A long time ago, people lived peacefully in the forest. They worshipped thunder, the god of the skies. Thunder loved his people and provided them with everything they needed. There were all kinds of animals and birds for them to hunt and eat.

For many years, people lived happily. There they obeyed thunder and took care of him. The young men were trained to use their bows and arrows only for hunting. Thunder, however, warned the people that they should never kill any multicoloured bird.

One day, a group of young men went out to hunt. Among them was an expert hunter called Wango. Wango was proud and stubborn. The hunters killed enough animals and were on their way home when they stopped near a pool to drink water. While they were drinking they saw a reflection of a very beautiful bird in the water.

"Look!" one hunter called out. "What a beautiful bird this is!" "Is it really a bird? Wango asked. "It has four legs and its head is very big. I've never seen such a strange bird."

They all looked up and saw the most beautiful but the strangest bird they had ever seen. It was perched on a tree above the pool. The colours of its feathers were many and they looked like a rainbow. The hunters could not believe their eyes. They thought they were dreaming.

"That creature can't be a bird," Wango said. "Have you ever seen a bird with four legs? We should shoot it. Perhaps its meat is very tasty!" With that he aimed his arrow at the bird.

As if it could understand what the hunters were saying, the bird flew lower down the tree and looked at them. The hunters realised that apart from its beauty and size, the bird had very bright eyes that looked at them strangely. They were afraid but tried to persuade Wango not to shoot it. But Wango did not listen.

Wango told his fellow hunters that they were cowards. He shot his arrow but neither he nor the other hunters lived to tell whether it hit the bird or not. In the twinkling of an eye, they were all struck by lightning. A deafening thunder and very heavy rain followed. It rained so hard that many people died.

The creature Wango had tried to shoot at was the son of thunder. Thunder was so annoyed with the people's disobedience that he sent old age, sicknesses, poisons and accident to kill people.

Since Wango shot at the son of thunder, people have been dying and will continue to die.

39. Which of the following statements is correct according to the passage?
    A. People lived for long in the forest.
    B. There were a lot of wars among the people.
    C. People were at peace with each other in the forest.
    D. Animals were scarce and so it was difficult for people to hunt.

40. Who was the provider of everything according to the passage?
    A. Sun
    B. Thunder
    C. Son of thunder
    D. The hunters

41. The young men were skilled at _____.
    A. using bows and arrows
    B. killing any multicoloured birds
    C. hunting all kinds of birds
    D. fighting

42. Who among the following was a skilled hunter?
    A. Thunder
    B. Wango
    C. Son of thunder
    D. Young men

43. Which of the following words can be used to describe Wango?
    A. Arrogant and lazy.
    B. Obstinate and arrogant.
    C. Stubborn and lazy.
    D. Proud and handsome.

44. Why did the hunters stop by a pool?
    A. To admire the beautiful bird.
    B. To have a rest.
    C. To drink some water.
    D. To wait for the other hunters.

45. What do you think was so strange about the bird they saw?
    A. It had many colours.
    B. They were surprised to see it.
    C. It had large eyes.
    D. It had four legs.

46. How did the hunters know of the bird's presence?
    A. They saw its reflection in the water.
    B. They knew it was there.
    C. They looked up and saw it.
    D. They heard it twittering.

47. When the hunters saw the bird at first, they _____.
    A. could not believe their ears.
    B. had a problem believing what they were seeing.
    C. decided to shoot it.
    D. ran away.

48. Besides being beautiful and big, the bird had _____.
    A. good eye sight
    B. very bright eyes
    C. poor eye sight
    D. beautiful eyes

49. Which words in the passage means something that happens very fast?
    A. In the twinkling of an eye.
    B. Deafening thunder.
    C. Perched on the tree.
    D. Could not believe their eyes.

50. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for the passage?
    A. A strange bird.
    B. Death
    C. A beautiful bird.
    D. The origin of death.

KSWAHILI MODEL PAPER 3

JARIBIO LA 3

Jaliza vihasho katika kifungu kifuatacho nafasi 1-15

Wanafunzi wa shule za msingi husoma ____1____ njia ____2____. Ni vyema mwanafunzi kufuata ____3____ ya mwalimu. Bila shaka asipofuata utaona dalili za ____4____ anazozipata, kwa kutotii ____5____ aliyokuwa akiwekewa na walimu wake. Kusoma ____6____ aina hiyo ____7____ kuwezesha mwanafunzi kupita mtihani.

	A	B	C	D
1.	na	wa	kwa	kwenye
2.	zinazotofautiana	zimetofautiana	zilitofautiana	zisitofautiana
3.	maigizo	magizo	maagizo	maongesi
4.	adabu	adhabu	athabu	ghadhabu
5.	miiko	miko	meko	mwiko
6.	kwa	na	ya	wa
7.	huweza	hakuwezi	haiwezi	haitaweza

Hata kama vitabu vya kusoma ni vile ambavyo ____8____ na kusoma ____9____, mfunzwa huwa na hasara ya ____10____ anachokisoma. Hivyo basi ni ____11____ la mwanafunzi ____12____ bidii ____13____ aweze ____14____ mtihani wake ____15____.

	A	B	C	D
8.	vinavyofaa	zinafaa	kinafaa	vinafaa
9.	kuwe kubaya	iwe mbaya	kuwe mbaya	kukuwe kubaya
10.	kutolijua	kujua	kutojua	kutoyajua
11.	jitihada	jukumu	bidii	budi
12.	kuweka	kutoa	kutia	kuwa
13.	hili	ili	ndio	ila

14. faulu	kufaulu	shinda	pita
15. mzuri	kuzuri	vizuri	mizuri

Chagua jibu mwafaka kulingana na maagizo kutoka 16 – 30.

16. Kamilisha kitendawili hiki: Ninazungukwa na askari.
A. Macho B. Ulimi C. Kichwa D. Rais

17. Chagua neno la heshima badala ya lililopigiwa mstari.
Halati ana mimba.
A. ameumia B. amedungwa
C. ni mjamzito D. amejifungua

18. Kisawe cha neno 'kilimo' ni _____.
A. ukulima B. ziara C. zaraa D. utalii

19. Ni neno lipi lililo na kasoro ya kisarufi?
"Madini ya thahabu yana thamani kubwa."
A. thamani B. thahabu
C. madini D. kubwa

20. Kamilisha kwa usahihi _____ nipite.
A. Ondoka B. Niwie radhi
C. Tafadhali D. Simile

21. Chagua kiambishi ngeli kifaacho kukamilisha sentensi.
Nyumbani humo _____ napendeza.
A. m B. ku C. pa D. mote

22. Ni kipi kivumishi kapa?
A. ghali B. bovu C. chafu D. zuri

23. Andika kinyume cha: Jimbi huyu hatagi.
A. Jogoo B. tembe C. Koo D. pora

24. Kati ya haya ni lipi si tunda?
A. Papai B. Parachichi
C. Tikiti D. Michicha

25. Fuko ni mnyama mdogo jamii ya panya aishiye shimoni fuko pia ni _____.
A. mahali kuku hutagia
B. kando ya barabara
C. kitambaa cha kichwa
D. sehemu ya nyama ya meli

26. Andika wingi wa sentensi hii:
Duka hili ni la mtume yule.
A. Maduka haya ni ya watume wale.
B. Maduka haya ni ya mitume wale.
C. Duka hizi ni za mitume hawa.
D. Duka hizi ni za mitume zile.

27. Tumia amba kwa usahihi: Mifugo____analisha ni dhaifu.
A. ambao B. ambawo
C. ambazo D. ambaye

28. Kamilisha methali: Tenda wema _____.
A. usifiwe B. si mutumwa
C. mauti nyuma D. uende zako

29. Jaliza takriri ifaayo: Halua na Halima ni wasena wa kufa_____.
A. kupona B. kuzikana
C. kuzikwa D. fo! fo! fo!

30. Mke wa mjomba huitwa _____.
A. shangazi B. mnuna
C. hau D. mkazahau

Soma makala yafuatayo kisha ujibu maswali 31 – 40.

Katiba ya Kenya, hasa kuanzia kifungu cha 72 kuendelea hadi kifungu cha 81, inaeleza waziwazi juu ya haki ya kila Mkenya. Chini ya kifungu hicho, kila Mkenya anaambiwa kwamba ana haki ya kuishi mahali popote nchini, kufanya mkutano, kutoa maoni na pia uhuru wa kujieleza bila vitisho.

Kwa vile Katiba ni mojawapo ya vyombo muhimu zaidi katika utawala wa nchi, bila shaka watumishi wote wa umma, wakiwemo askari polisi wa kawaida, wale wa utawala na maafisa wa utawala kauntini, hufundishwa mambo kadha wa kadha kuhusu yaliyomo kwenye chombo hiki kiitwachwo Katiba.

Polisi wote walioko chini ya kamishina Mkuu wa Polisi, wanapokuwa katika chuo chao cha mafunzo kilichoko Kiganjo kauntini Nyeri, hupatiwa mafunzo ya kuelewa vyema yaliyomo kwenye Katiba ili wasithubutu kuingilia haki ya Mkenya yeyote kwa njia ambayo inaenda kinyume cha Katiba.

Lakini ajabu ni kwamba mara nyingi polisi hulaumiwa kwa kuingilia haki ya wadogo na wakubwa, wanyonge na wenye nguvu, wanaume na wanawake bila kutilia maanani kwamba vitendo vyao vinaenda kinyume na kifungu hicho cha Katiba.

Kwa mfano, juzi polisi waliwatia nguvuni wakereketwa wa haki za kibinadamu ambao walikuwa wakiteta kwa njia ya kufanya maandamano, juu ya kuongezeka kwa gharama ya maisha na kupanda zaidi kwa bei za bidhaa muhimu nchini.

Kila mahali ulimwenguni, tunaona na kusikia watu wakifanya maandamano kupinga sera fulani ya serikali zao, lakini polisi wa nchi hizo kazi yao ni kuhakikisha kwamba maandamano hayo yamefanywa kwa amani maana ni haki yao.

Lakini hapa Kenya, mambo ni tofauti sana, polisi hukaa chonjo tu kutafuta watu wanaoandamana ili kuwashika na kuwafikisha kortini na kuwashtaki kwa madai kuwa wameshiriki kwenye maandamano "haramu".

Maandamano yanawezaje kuwa haramu na yamekubaliwa kikatiba?

31. Katiba ni nini?
A. Jumla ya kanuni zinazofuatwa katika kutenda jambo.
B. Ni sheria zinazoongoza mfumo wa elimu pekee.
C. Ni haki za kulinda wanachama wa upinzani.
D. Ni sheria ya bunge na mahakama.

32. Katika kifungu ni haki gani haikutajwa?
A. Haki ya kuishi huru nchini.
B. Haki ya uhuru wa kusema.
C. Haki ya kuhutubia mhadhara.
D. Haki ya ulinzi.

33. Kati ya watu hawa ni wapi si wafanyikazi wa umma?
A. Polisi B. Walimu
C. Madaktari D. Masonara

34. Kwa nini polisi hupatiwa mafunzo ya Katiba kabla ya kufunzwa?
A. Wengi wao ni mawakili.
B. Ili wafanye marekebisho.

C. Waweze kuheshimu haki za Wakenya.
D. Ili wafuzu vyema.

35. Kutia nguvuni ina maana _____.
A. kuweka nguvu
B. kupambana kwa nguvu
C. kushika ili kushtaki
D. kushika doria

36. Gharama ya maisha inapopanda _____.
A. bei za bidhaa hupanda
B. bei za bidhaa hushuka.
C. bei hubaki pale pale.
D. watu hupoteza kazi.

37. Kwa nini watu hufanya maandamano?
A. Ili wabadilishe polisi.
B. Ukame ukizidi nchini.
C. Wanapohisi kugandamiziwa.
D. Mishara ikikosa.

38. Kwa nini waandamanaji wa nchi nyingine hawakumbani na adhabu ya polisi?
A. Hakuna Katiba.
B. Polisi wa huko hawapewe mafunzo.
C. Wanapofanya kwa amani.
D. Polisi hawana silaha.

39. Kinyume cha haramu ni _____.
A. hukumu B. halali C. harara D. hamira

40. "Sheria ni msumeno hukata mbele na nyuma". Hii ni fani gani?
A. Msemo B. Takriri C. Tashbihi D. Methali

Soma makala yafuatayo kasha ujibu maswali 41 – 50.

Kiwanda cha Umoja cha kutengenezea viatu vya aina ya ndara kilichoko Mtwapa, kaskazini mwa Mombasa, kimekuwa na maendeleo mazuri kwa sababu ya usimamizi mzuri, jitihada za wafanyikazi na ubora wa viatu vyake.

Ajabu ni kwamba kiwanda hiki kilifunguliwa miaka mitano tu iliyopita lakini kwa siku moja kinaweza kutengeza viatu jozi elfu kumi na tatu na mia tatu. Pia inasemekana kwamba kwa mwezi kiwanda hicho kinaweza kutoa zaidi ya viatu laki tatu na elfu tisini na tisa. Ubora wa viatu vyenyewe umefanya viatu hivyo viuzike kwa urahisi hata nchi za ng'ambo kwani kizuri chajiuza chenyewe.

Marupurupu wanayopewa wafanyikazi, ni moja kati ya motisha zinazotumika kiwandani. Matibabu na elimu ya watoto wa wafanyikazi hao, pia hushughulikiwa vilivyo. Ndiposa wafanyikazi hao wasiopungua darzeni kumi na mbili wako tayari kufanya kazi usiku na mchana pindi wanapotakiwa kufanya hivyo, kwani wanajua kwamba "ushikwapo shikamana."

41. Viatu vya ndara ni viatu vya _____.
A. kijeshi B. kanda mbili
C. kutembelea D. wanawake

42. Sababu zinazofanya kiwanda cha Umoja kufaulu ni _____.
A. 3 B. 4 C. 5 D. 6

43. Kiwanda cha Umoja _____.
A. kiko kusini mwa Mombasa.
B. kina wafanyikazi mia tano
C. kina viatu aina nyingi
D. kinauza viatu hata ng'ambo

44. Kwa mwezi kiwanda kinatengeza viatu vingapi?
A. 399,000 B. 39900
C. 309900 D. 3990000

45. Kamilisha methali: Kizuri chajiuza _____.
A. kwa bei nzuri
B. kwa bei ghali
C. na watu hukipigania
D. kibaya chajitembeza

46. Idadi ya wafanyikazi kiwandani ni _____.
A. 12 B. 102 C. 144 D. 13300

47. Marupurupu ni malipo ya ziada. Je, malipo ya kujeruhi ni _____.
A. fidia B. fichuo
C. kiokozi D. mahari

48. Kwa nini wafanyikazi wa Umoja wako tayari kufanya kazi usiku na mchana?
A. Kule kutazamwa vizuri.
B. Kutaka pesa zaidi.
C. Kuogopa kushikwa wakigoma.
D. Kwa kuwa ni wengi.

49. Viatu vya kiwanda hiki huuzika kwa wingi kwa sababu _____.
A. wafanyikazi ni wengi.
B. bei yake ni rahisi
C. viatu vyenyewe ni vizuri
D. vinauzwa huko ng'ambo

50. Maana ya methali, ushikwapo shikamana" ni;
A. Ukishikwa usibishane, kubali.
B. Ukishikwa shindana, usikubali.
C. Usikubali kushikwa ovyo ovyo.
D. Unaponufaishwa patunze.

SCIENCE MODEL PAPER 3

MODEL PAPER 3

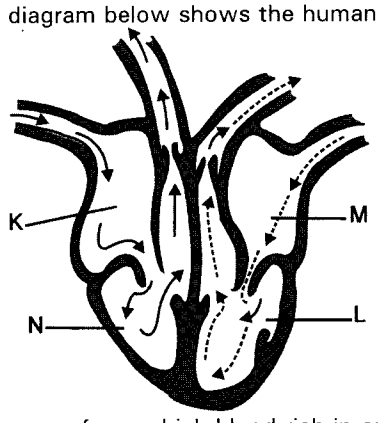
1. The table below shows aspects of weather and the instrument used to measure them.

Aspect of weather	Instrument
Strength of wind	P
Temperature	Q
Direction of wind	Y
X	Rain gauge

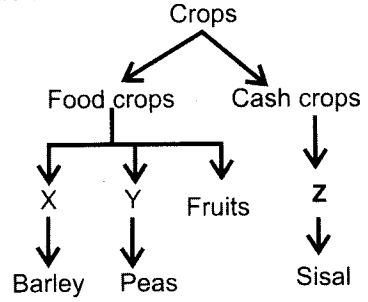
Choose the aspect of weather and the instrument represented by X and Y respectively.

X	Y
A. Temperature	Liquid thermometer
B. Direction of wind	Windvane
C. Strength of wind	Windsock
D. Amount of rainfall	Windsock

2. A raingauge is graduated in _____.
   A. millimetres B. millilitres
   C. kilograms D. litres
3. Which one of the following shows the coldest and the hottest planets respectively?
   A. Mercury and Pluto
   B. Venus and Mars
   C. Neptune and Mercury
   D. Neptune and Venus
4. The diagram below shows the human heart.



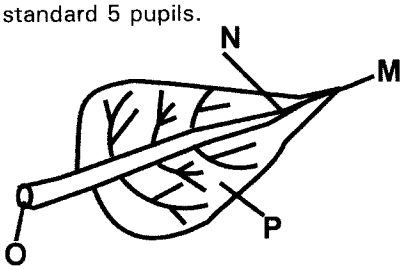
   The organ from which blood rich in oxygen is pumped to the body organs is part labelled _____.
   A. N B. K C. L D. M
5. Which one of these is not an organ of respiratory system?
   A. Bronchioles B. Bronchi
   C. Ribs D. Diaphragm
6. In the male reproductive system, semen is produced by _____.
   A. urethra B. ureter
   C. scrotum D. glands
7. Which of the following statements about digestion is NOT correct?
   A. Digestion of food ends in the colon.
   B. Saliva contains chemical substances that break foods.
   C. The liver produce digestive juices that break food.
   D. Water contained in indigestable food material is absorbed in colon.
8. The following are physical changes that occur in adolescents. Which one of them occurs in boys only?
   A. Growth of pubic hair.
   B. Enlargement of the hips.
   C. Production of sex cells.
   D. Growth of beards.
9. Standard four pupils classified farm crops using the chart below.



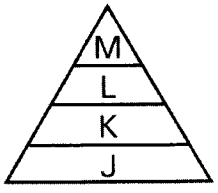
   Which one of the following correctly represents X, Y and Z.

	X	Y	Z
A.	Cereals	Vegetables	Oil
B.	Cereals	Legumes	Fibre
C.	Legumes	Tubers	Beverage
D.	Legume	Cereals	Fibre

10. The diagram below shows a leaf collected by standard 5 pupils.



    Which letter represents lamina?
    A. M B. N C. O D. P
11. Which one of the following plants does NOT experience self pollination?
    A. Maize B. Bean
    C. Pawpaw D. Sorghum
12. The diagram below shows a food pyramid.



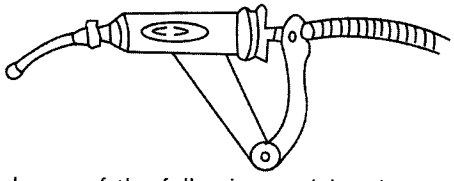
    Which one of the following animals cannot fit at part marked L?
    A. Lizard B. Chameleon
    C. Grasshopper D. Ladybird
13. Which one of the following statements is NOT correct about plants that grow in wet areas?
    A. They have large flat leaves.
    B. They have few stomata.
    C. They have thin cuticle.
    D. They have flexible stems.
14. In the table below which animal is NOT matched with how it protects itself against enemies?

	Animal	How it protects itself
A	Wasp	Stings
B	Chameleon	Changes colour
C	Millipede	Withdrawing into the shell
D	Fly	Flying away

15. The following animals feed on vegetation only. Which one does NOT?
    A. Warthog B. Pig C. Zebra D. Rabbit
16. Which one of the following is NOT correct about all mammals?
    A. Mammals breathe by means of gills.
    B. Mammals are covered with fur.
    C. Mammals have mammary glands.
    D. Mammals have constant body temperature.
17. Kinoti made a record as shown below showing major and minor plant nutrients.

Micro nutrients	Macro nutrients
A. Zinc, Boron	Carbon, Hydrogen
B. Chlorine, Zinc	Oxygen, Nitrogen
C. Phosphorous, magnesium	Copper, Zinc
D. Boron, Molybdneum	Magnesium, Calcium

18. Which one of the following constituents of a balanced diet for livestock helps in digestion and transport in the body?
    A. Vitamins B. Water
    C. Proteins D. Carbohydrates
19. The diagram below shows an instrument standard seven pupils saw on their school farm.



Which one of the following explains the use of the above instrument?

A. Giving solid medicines to livestock.
B. Applying acaricides on the body of the animal.
C. Injecting medicines through the skin of an animal.
D. Giving liquid medicines to livestock.

20. Which one of the following is NOT an adaptation to flying in animals?
A. Streamlined bodies B. Presence of wings
C. Long legs D. Light bodies

21. Which one of the following is the second stage of HIV infection?
A. Asymptomatic stage.
B. Window stage.
C. Full blown stage.
D. Symptomatic stage.

22. The following are safety measures when handling chemicals at home. Which one is NOT?
A. Keeping chemicals away from children.
B. Labelling chemical containers properly.
C. Keeping chemicals in soda bottles.
D. Disposing empty containers properly.

23. Which of the following drugs when abused leads to hallucinations?
A. Nicotine B. Cannabis sativa
C. Heroine D. Morphine

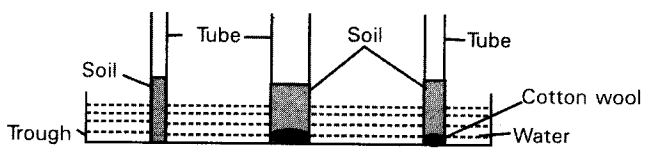
24. The following are ways of controlling a certain communicable disease.
i. Avoiding dusty places
ii. Getting BCG vaccine
iii. Drinking boiled milk
iv. staying in well ventilated rooms

Which of the following diseases is prevented by the ways described above?
A. Malaria B. Cholera
C. Tuberculosis D. Bilharzia

25. A child was given the first anti polio vaccine on 31st May 2008. Which one of the following shows the date the second anti polio vaccine would be given?
A. 31st June 2008 B. 12th July 2008
C. 12th August 2008 D. 20th July 2008

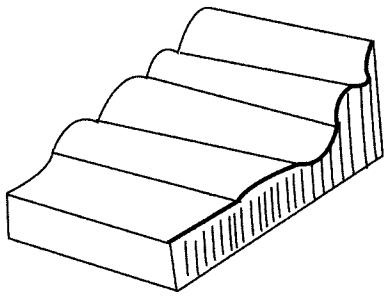
26. Which one of the following is NOT a major component of soil?
A. Water B. Minerals C. Air D. Humus

27. The diagram below shows an experiment standard 5 pupils carried out during a science lesson.



When carrying out the experiment shown above, wrong observations were made because _____.
A. pupils used same amount of soil
B. pupils used the same trough
C. pupils used tubes of different sizes
D. pupils used same amount of cotton wool

28. The diagram below shows a construction made by Mr. Mbugua on his gently sloping land.

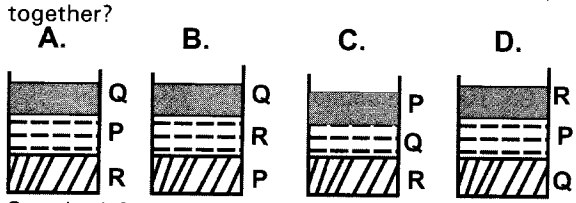


The diagram represents _____.
A. terraces B. ridges
C. cut off drains D. gabions

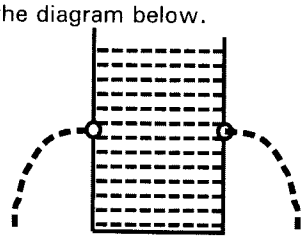
29. The following are qualities of plants used to make green manure. Which one is NOT?
A. They should be leafy.
B. They should take long to mature.
C. They should decay quickly.
D. They should have high amount of nitrogen.

30. Which one of the following type of inorganic fertilizers would you NOT recommend a farmer to use during planting time?
A. Sulphate of ammonia
B. Single super phosphate
C. Bone manure
D. Double super phosphate

31. Liquid P is denser than Q. Liquid P is less dense than liquid R. The three liquids do not mix. Which one of the following diagrams correctly show what will happen if equal amounts of liquids are put together?



32. Standard four pupils were investigating an aspect of pressure in liquids. They used the set up shown in the diagram below.



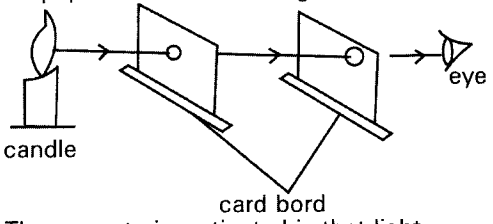
What conclusion did they make?
A. Air exerts pressure on the surface of the liquid.
B. Pressure in liquids is exerted on the sides only.
C. Pressure in liquids increased with depth.
D. Pressure in liquids is equal at the same depth.

33. Which one of the following correctly explains what sublimation is?
A. A solid changing to a liquid directly
B. A gas changing to a liquid directly
C. A liquid changing to a gas directly
D. A solid changing to a gas directly

34. Which one of the following liquids when put together will not form a uniform mixture?
A. Milk and water
B. Petrol and kerosene
C. Kerosene and spirit
D. Oil and diesel

35. The following are methods of separating insoluble mixtures. Which one is NOT?
A. Decantation B. Evaporation
C. Sedimentation D. Filtration

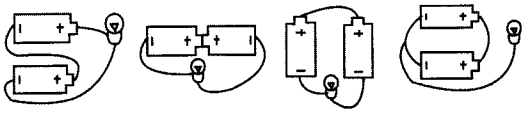
36. The diagram below shows an experiment standard six pupils carried out during their science lesson.



The property investigated is that light _____.
A. is reflected
B. is refracted
C. travels in a straight line
D. passes through opaque materials

37. Which part of a thermos flask prevents heat loss through convection?
A. Shiny surface B. Vacuum
C. Cork stopper D. Plastic casing

38. The following are different electric circuits standard seven pupils made during their science lesson.



From the observations made which circuit had the brightest bulb?
A. i B. ii C. iii D. iv

39. Which one of the following forms of energy require no medium to travel?
A. Sound and electricity
B. Heat and sound
C. Heat and light
D. Light and electricity

40. Which one of the following practices will NOT help in conserving sources of energy we use at home?
A. Using biogas
B. Using a traditional jiko
C. Using solar energy
D. Switching off lights during the day

41. Which one of the following is NOT a disadvantage of hard water?
A. Hard water wastes soap.
B. Hard water tastes good.
C. Hard water makes clothes dirty.
D. Hard water blocks pipes.

42. The following are different ways of controlling water pollution. Which one is NOT?
A. Clearing accidental oil spills immediately.
B. Releasing treated effluent into rivers.
C. Encouraging farmers to use inorganic manure.
D. Practising proper hygiene.

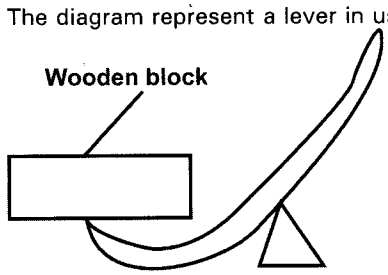
43. Using water sparingly involves all the following EXCEPT _____.
A. water used for washing clothes being used to clean the house
B. using as little water as possible to wash utensils
C. bathing with just enough water
D. using drip irrigation instead of overhead irrigation

44. The following symptoms were observed in a class five boy.
i. Pale skin
ii. Dizziness and tiredness
iii. White nails and eyes
iv. Easily getting out of breath

The boy was suffering from _____.
A. kwashiorkor B. anaemia
C. Marasmus D. scurvy

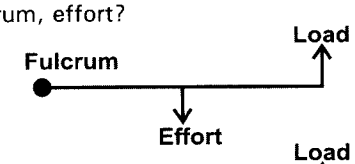
45. The following are effects of air pollution to animals except _____.
A. respiratory diseases.
B. poor visibility due to smoke.
C. irritation and discomfort.
D. acidic rain leading to weathering of rocks.

46. The diagram represent a lever in use.

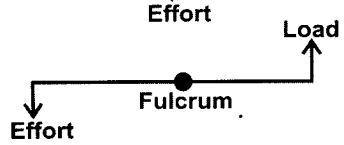


Which of these illustrations represents the load, fulcrum, effort?

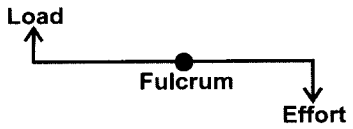
A.



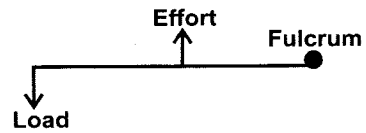
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C.

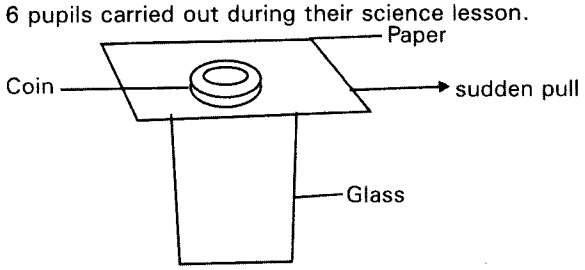


D.



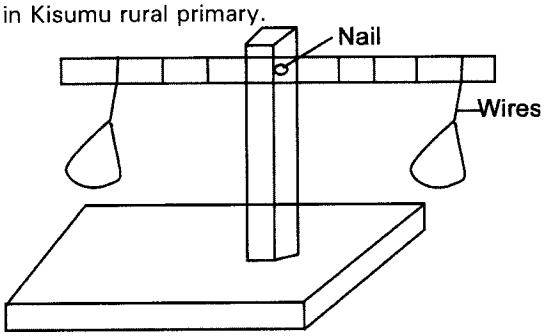
47. Which one of the following machine does not make work easier by increasing the effort distance?
A. Ladder B. Single fixed pulley
C. Stair case D. Ramp

48. The diagram below shows an experiment standard 6 pupils carried out during their science lesson.



What property of an object were the pupils investigating?
A. Movement B. Stability C. Weight D. Inertia

49. The set up shown below ws constructed by pupils in Kisumu rural primary.



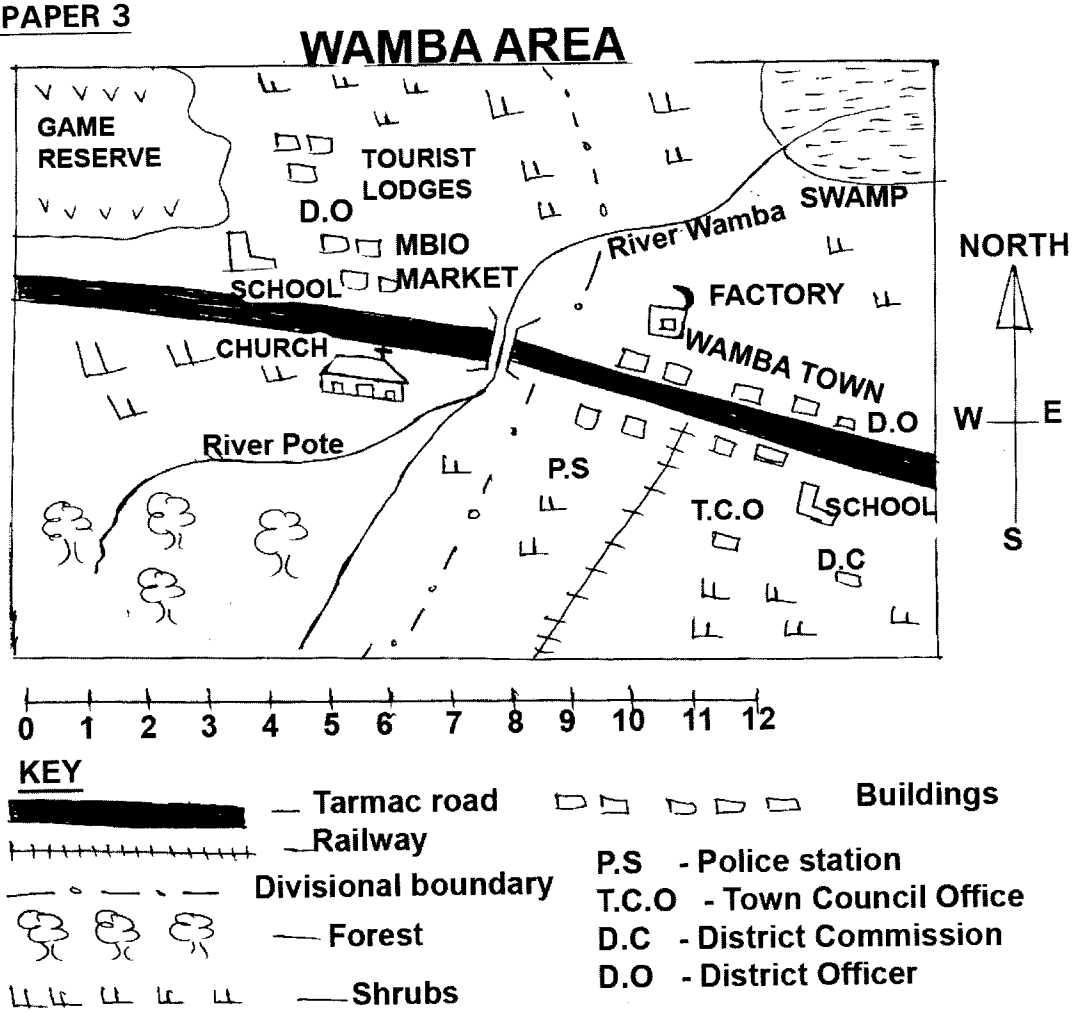
What aspect of matter was he investigating?

A. Show how length of wires can affect balancing of different objects.
B. Measure amount of force of different objects.
C. Shows how different objects move up and down.
D. Compare masses of different objects.

50. Which one of the following is NOT the best way of maintaining tools?
A. Repairing them.
B. Applying oil on movable parts.
C. Storing them well in a damp room.
D. Sharpening cutting tools.

SOCIAL STUDIES MODEL PAPER 3

MODEL PAPER 3



Use the map of Wamba area to answer questions 1-7.

1. The most senior civil servant within Wamba area is the _____.
   A. District Commissioner
   B. District Officer
   C. Chief
   D. Clerk of the town council
2. Which is the LEAST factor that has led to the growth of Wamba town?
   A. Its administrative roles
   B. Its transport network
   C. Presence of an industry
   D. The shrub vegetation growing nearby.
3. Which economic activity is not being carried out in the map?
   A. Transportation B. Lumbering
   C. Trading D. Tourism
4. A politician is intending to hold a political rally in Wamba town. Which office should the politician inform?
   A. D.C's office B. D. O's office
   C. The Police Station D. The town council
5. What evidence shows that some parts of Wamba area receives unreliable rainfall?
   A. The Game reserves
   B. The shrub vegetation
   C. The forest
   D. The swamp
6. What is the length of River Pote from its source to the confluence?
   A. 10KM B. 8 KM
   C. 6 KM D. 12 KM
7. Land in Wamba area slopes towards _____.
   A. South-East B. South-West
   C. North-East D. North-West
8. Which of the following is NOT true of the coastal climate of Kenya?
   A. It has two rainfall maximas.
   B. It experiences hot and wet conditions in most times of the year.

C. It experiences high temperatures.
D. The rainfall received is influenced by relief features such as hills and mountains.

9. Which of these countries of Africa is likely to be the smallest?
A. Sudan B. Libya
C. Rwanda D. Botswana

10. Which of the following lakes can be grouped under major swamps?
A. Lake Kyoga B. L. Victoria
C. Lake Masinga D. Lake Naivasha

11. Which of these rivers in Kenya rises from Mount Elgon?
A. Kerio B. Tana
C. Ewaso Ngiro South D. River Sio

12. The following information relate to a lake in Africa:
(i) It is found within the Rift Valley
(ii) It was formed as a result of faulting
(iii) It is a fresh water lake
(iv) It is shared by Burundi, Tanzania, DRC and Zambia.
The lake described above is _____.
A. Lake Tanganyika B. Lake Victoria
C. Lake Kivu D. Lake Mweru

13. In which physical region of Kenya do we have the Shimba hills?
A. Lake basin
B. Highlands
C. The Rift Valley
D. The Coastal lowlands

14. Lokitipi Swamp is to the _____.
A. East of Lake Turkana
B. South of Lake Turkana
C. West of Lake Turkana
D. North of Lake Turkana

15. How many degrees are there when one moves in a clockwise direction from North to South South West?
A. 202½° B. 22½° C. 220° D. 225°

16. One of these countries is found within the tropical climatic region. Which one is it?
A. Congo B. Gabon
C. Equatorial Guinea D. Tanzania

Use the table below to answer question 17 – 19.

MONTHS	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
TEMPERATURE	27	27	26	25	22	20	20	23	27	27	29	30
RAINFALL (MM)	120	75	50	10	7	5	-	5	-	7	3	35

17. The highest rainfall was received in _____.
A. January B. February
C. October D. December

18. Which town in Africa is likely to be represented by the above table?
A. Lusaka B. Libreville
C. Windhoek D. Nairobi

19. In which climatic zone is the town represented above likely to be found?
A. Within the warm temperate climate
B. Within the equatorial climate
C. Within the Mediterranean climate
D. Within the semi–desert and desert climate.

20. Which of the following types of migrations can be encouraged by the government policy of decentralization of industries from towns?
A. Rural to rural B. Rural to urban
C. Urban to rural D. Urban to urban

21. Who among the following members of the District Education Board (D.E.B) posts or transfers teachers in public schools?
A. Area Education Officer
B. District Education Officer
C. District commissioner
D. The clerk to the area council

22. In the laws of succession the estate refers to _____.
A. the property left by the deceased
B. the will written by the deceased
C. the heir of the property left by the deceased
D. the buildings left behind by the deceased.

23. Which of these communities cannot be classified as Semites?
A. Falashas B. Amhara
C. Tigre D. Hawiyah

24. Which of these areas of Eastern Africa have sparse population?
A. Lake Victoria region
B. The sudd region of Sudan
C. Ufipa highlands of Tanzania
D. Around Kenana scheme in Sudan

25. Which of the following is not an effect of settler farming?
A. Growth of processing industries
B. Improvement of infrastructure
C. Introduction of crop growing in the region.
D. Introduction of agricultural co-operatives such as K.C.C.

26. In which county is Mwea Tabere irrigation scheme found?
A. Kisumu B. Kirinyaga
C. Baringo D. Kiambu

27. Which of these organizations written in abbreviation promotes horticultural farming in Kenya?
A. I.L.R.I B. H.C.D.A
C. K.P.C.U D. N.C.P.B

28. Which of these climatic conditions does not favour wheat farming?
A. Sunny weather for ripening
B. Moderate rainfall
C. Cool climate
D. Low rainfall of about 500mm

29. Which of the following about furrow irrigation is not true?
A. Ahero scheme uses furrow to grow rice.
B. Furrows carry the water from the main canal to the crops.
C. In furrow irrigation, crops are grown on the ridges.
D. Furrow irrigation method is used in Perkerra to grow vegetables.

30. Which of these countries borders the Mediterranean Sea?
A. Egypt and Tunisia
B. Mali and Niger
C. Tanzania and Rwanda
D. Togo and Benin

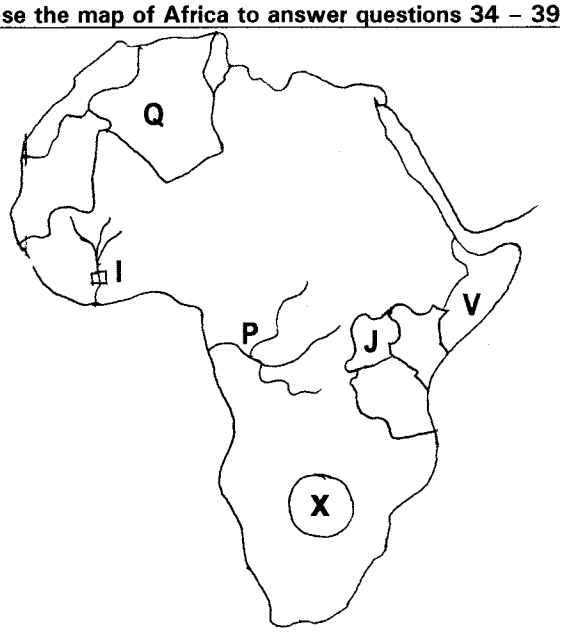
31. Which of these communities migrated and settled in the Southern part of Africa?
A. The Galla and Gurages
B. The Ngoni and the Hehe

C. The Shona and the Lozi
D. The Grigua and the Xhosa

32. Below is the description of a town in Kenya:
(i) It has tourist attraction sites
(ii) It is an administrative centre
(iii) It is a commercial centre
(iv) It is located in central part of Kenya
The town describe above is _____.
A. Thika B. Mombasa
C. Kisumu D. Embu

33. The following countries are members of the commonwealth except _____.
A. Seychelles B. Algeria
C. Mozambique D. Nigeria

Use the map of Africa to answer questions 34 – 39



34. The main mineral mined in the country marked **Q** is _____.
A. gold B. diamonds
C. copper D. petroleum

35. The river marked **P** rises from the _____.
A. Adamawa highlands
B. Fouta Djalon highlands
C. Katanga plateau
D. Ahaggar highlands

36. Which basin is located at the place marked **X** on the map?
A. Okavango basin B. Congo basin
C. Chad basin D. El Djouf basin

37. The most prosperous kingdom that existed in the country marked **J** before colonialism was_____.
A. Bunyoro-Kitara kingdom
B. Buganda kingdom
C. Toro kingdom
D. Ankole kingdom

38. Which of these statements about the country marked **V** is correct?
A. Its capital city is known as Juba.
B. It was once colonized by the Belgians.
C. It achieved its independence in 1963.
D. Its major export crop is bananas.

39. The project marked I on the map has been established on river _____.
A. Congo B. Niger C. Volta D. Gambia

40. Which of the following is a disadvantage of pipeline transport?
A. It is not affected by relief.
B. The flow of products is continuous.
C. It experiences no congestion.
D. It can only transport liquids and gases.

41. Which of these dam projects are along river Zambezi?
A. Caborra Bassa and Aswan high dam.
B. Kariba dam and Caborra Bassa dam.
C. Verwoed dam and Akosombo dam.
D. Masinga and Kariba dam.

42. The apartheid policy in South Africa was introduced by the _____.
A. Zulus B. Xhosas
C. Afrikaners D. Indians

43. Who among these African leaders was in the forefront during the struggle for independence in Zimbabwe?
A. Albert Luthuli B. Oliver Tambo
C. Samora Machel D. Joshua Nkomo

44. Which of these events took place first during the struggle for independence in Kenya.
A. The first African is appointed as a minister
B. The first African is appointed to the legislative council.
C. African representatives were elected to the legco for the first time.
D. The Kenya African Union (K.A.U) is banned by the colonial government.

45. In which of these areas are you likely to find sugar refineries?
A. Nzoia, Muhoroni and Chemilil
B. Kericho, Kapsabet and Bomet
C. Nairobi, Thika and Nyeri
D. Limuru, Nairobi and Thika

46. The headquarters of the international court of Justice are located at _____.
A. New York B. Paris
C. The Hague D. Nairobi

47. Which of these types of fish are not bred in the sea in Japan?
A. Scallops B. Oysters
C. Prawns D. Mud fish

48. Which of these minerals is used for making jewels?
A. Garnets B. Marble
C. Sand D. Diatomite

49. Which of the following is recognized by the UNESCO as one of the world's heritage sites?
A. Mombasa B. Lamu old town
C. Lake nakuru C. Mt. Longonot

50. Which of the following early associations was the first to be formed?
A. Young Kavirondo Association
B. Kavirondo Taxpayers' Welfare Association
C. Kikuyu Central Association
D. Taita Hills Association

51. Which of these types of soil erosion occurs on gentle slopes?
A. Rill erosion B. Splash
C. Gulley erosion D. Sheet erosion

52. Which of these officials did not assist the Ntemi in the traditional government of the Wanyamwezi?
A. Batongole B. Minule
C. Mteko D. Mganwe

53. The following leaders were former African presidents. Who among them was a great poet who wrote in support of African culture?
A. Jomo Kenyatta
B. Leopold Sedar Senghor
C. Ali Hassan Mwinyi

D. Milton Obote

54. Which of these mountains of Eastern Africa is described as an extinct volcano?
A. Longonot B. Mt. Nyiragongo
C. Mt. Nyamlagira D. Mt. Kenya

55. Which of the following is not a source of government revenue?
A. Sale of government vehicles
B. Rents collected from government
C. Donations given during fundraisings
D. Airport tax

56. Which among the following officers is appointed by the Public Service Commission (P.S.C.) of Kenya?
A. Chiefs to head locations
B. Speaker of national assembly
C. Members of parliament
D. Judges of the High Court

57. People in Kenya appeal against court sentences in order to _____.
A. spend more time court
B. give the lawyers an opportunity to earn money
C. delay going to prison
D. get a chance for fair trial

58. According to the new constitution of Kenya with the approval of the National Assembly, the new president _____.
A. supervises civic elections
B. appoints the deputy speaker
C. nominates some county ward representatives
D. appoints cabinet secretaries.

59. Which of the communities did not organize armed resistance against European occupation in Africa?
A. The Hehe B. The Mandinka
C. The Nandi D. The Lozi

60. Afforestation programmes are supported by the government of Kenya MAINLY to _____.
A. create jobs for the youth
B. protect water catchment areas
C. increase supply of charcoal
D. create areas for wild animals to live in

CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

61. Why did God destroy the world with a flood during the time of Noah?
A. People had become very evil
B. People had multiplied on earth
C. Noah wanted to build an ark
D. The sons of God had visited the earth

62. Which of the following was not created on the third day?
A. Dry land B. Seas
C. Vegetation D. Sun

63. Jacob had to be patient and tolerant for fourteen year in order to marry _____.
A. Rachel B. Rebecca
C. Leah D. Zipporah

64. Who among the following was a nephew of Abraham?
A. Aaron B. Moses C. Lot D. Nahor

65. Ephraim and Manasseh were sons of _____.
A. Jacob B. Joseph C. Levi D. Judah

66. When Abraham was told by God to leave Haran, he obeyed because _____.
A. God had promised him a son
B. God had promised him a better land
C. He was holy
D. He had faith in God

67. Why did the family of Jacob move to Egypt?
A. They had no place to live in Canaan
B. They were escaping from hunger
C. Joseph had invited them to live with them
D. Joseph had a lot of land in Egypt

68. Which of these statements is NOT true about Moses?
A. He was a great prophet
B. He married a daughter of a priest
C. He was a Hebrew
D. He was fluent in speaking

69. What did God provide to the Israelites as food while they were in the wilderness?
A. Quails
B. Roast goat meat
C. Roast sheep meat
D. Unleavened bread

70. Which of the following kings of Israel was punished because he did not follow God's instructions during the war?
A. David B. Saul
C. Solomon D. Rehoboam

71. What lesson do we learn as Christians from the story of King Ahab and Naboth?
A. Land belongs to the poor.
B. God always assists the needy.
C. We should always obey God's commands.
D. We should not listen to advice from women.

72. On the eighth day Jesus _____.
A. escaped to Egypt
B. attended the Passover festival in Jerusalem
C. was presented in the temple
D. was baptized

73. After Herod's death Joseph returned with his family to Canaan and settled in _____.
A. Judea B. Samaria
C. Bethlehem D. Nazareth

74. Who described Jesus as a 'light to reveal God's will to the gentiles'?
A. Simeon
B. Prophetess Anna
C. Joseph the father of Jesus
D. Elizabeth

75. "And he said to them, collect no more than is appointed you" Luke 3:13. Who said the above words in the New Testament?
A. Jesus
B. John the Baptist
C. John the brother of James
D. King Herod

76. Which of the following will cause physical suffering?
A. Sores on the body
B. Failure in exams
C. Being retrenched from work
D. Rejection by all friends

77. At Jesus' trial Pilate handed Him over to be whipped by soldiers. During this trial Jesus was accused of claiming to _____.
A. be holier than anybody else
B. be King of Jews
C. be King of Romans
D. be King of Kings

78. Simon the magician from Samaria wanted to buy the gifts of the Holy Spirit from apostles. Which two apostles did he want to buy the gifts from?
A. Peter and Judas
B. Andrew and Philip

C. Levi and Mathias
D. Peter and John

79. Christians best show their love for God by _____.
A. praying to Him
B. praying with others
C. preaching the good news
D. sharing with others

80. Which parable of Jesus teaches us to trust in God?
A. The good Samaritan
B. The widow and the judge
C. The rich farmer
D. The sower

81. Which of the first twelve disciples of Jesus was in charge of money?
A. Peter B. Judas
C. James D. Thomas

82. Which of the following is true of the early Christian community?
A. They were first called Christians at Philippi
B. They lived a life of privacy
C. The early Christians experienced no problems.
D. They had a common fund

83. Three of the following are true about the traditional African medicine man. Which one is not?
A. He is friendly to the community
B. He used herbs to treat ailments
C. He charged some fee for services provided
D. He could predict future events.

84. Which of the following traditional beliefs is not acceptable in Christianity?
A. Belief in God as the creator
B. Belief in God as the protector
C. Belief in ancestors being closer to God
D. Belief in God as a Supreme being

85. Which rite of passage in traditional societies gave a person the right to marry and take adult responsibilities?
A. Birth B. Naming C. Initiation D. Baptism

86. In traditional African society, the main purpose of sex was to _____.
A. provide pleasure
B. show that one is in love
C. procreate
D. bring some understanding

87. Who among the following in the Bible did not show integrity?
A. Moses B. Joseph C. Isaac D. Gehazi

88. Which of the following is NOT a Christian teaching on love and marriage?
A. Marriage is permanent
B. Marriage is holy
C. The husband should undermine the wife because he is the head.
D. Marriage should be monogamous.

89. Why is it important to obey school rules?
A. You will be rewarded by the head teacher
B. You may be chosen as a prefect
C. You will develop good character
D. You have been forced to do so

90. The church is involved in three of the following. Which one is NOT?
A. Counselling
B. Teaching on hygiene
C. Building special schools
D. Judging criminals

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